UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/980,867	03/19/2002	Kunio Fukuda		1382

530	7590	09/20/2006

LERNER, DAVID, LITTENBERG,
KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK
600 SOUTH AVENUE WEST
WESTFIELD, NJ 07090

EXAMINER
SHAH, CHIRAG G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2616	

DATE MAILED: 09/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/980,867	FUKUDA, KUNIO
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chirag G. Shah	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 August 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-10* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-10* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-10 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

2.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

3.   Applicant's amendment necessitated withdrawal of Provision Double Patenting rejection of previous office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1-3 and 5-7 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Alexander (U.S. Patent No. 6,272,120) in view of McKinley et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,805,834),

hereinafter McKinley and further in view of Hokkanen (U.S. Patent No. 5,675,628).

Regarding claims 1 and 5, Alexander discloses in **figs. 1 and 3** of a communication

apparatus **[multi-radio bridge 100, see figs. 1 and 3] and method**, comprising:

first radiocommunication means **[multi-radio bridges includes two or more radio**

devices, the first radiocommunication means is one of the two or more radio devices, see

col. 5, lines 8-12 and fig. 3] for sending data to a host device **[host device 132, fig. 1]** and

receiving data from the host device **[host device 132, fig. 1]** via a radio communication network

[via wired backbone network 130, fig. 1];

external radiocommunication means **[multi-radio bridges includes two or more radio**

devices, the second radiocommunication means is second of the two or more radio devices,

see col. 5, lines 8-12 and fig. 3] for connection to an external communication network **[one of**

Bridge A or Bridge B or Bridge C operating in DS or FH system, see fig. 1] outside the

radiocomunication network **[via wired backbone network 130, fig. 1]** to send data to and to

receive data from the external communication network **[via wireless radio network operating**

in DS or FH system, see col. 5, lines 23-50 and fig. 1];

storage means **[memory 286, fig. 3 and col. 8, lines 20-41]** for storing a

radiocommunication protocol **[wired Ethernet protocol, see fig. 1]** for use in sending and

receiving data within the radiocommunication network **[wired backbone network 130, see fig.**

1], an external communication protocol [FS or DS protocol, see col. 5, lines 23-43 and fig. 1]

for use in sending and receiving data to and from the external communication network [via

wireless radio network operating in DS or FH system, see col. 5, lines 23-50 and fig. 1], and

communication setting information on the external communication network [memory stores

program code and information such as where devices are registered from the external

communication network with mobile devices, see col. 8, lines 20-41]; and

Alexander discloses in col. 5, lines 23-49 of the multi-radio bridge 100 having a central

processor for controlling the radiocommunication means [first radio of two or more radios, see

col. 5, lines 23-49] and the external radiocommunication means [second radio of two or more

radios, see col. 5, lines 23-49] to transfer data between the external communication network

[external LAN networks, fig. 1] and the host device [host device 132, fig. 1] with respective

protocols.

Alexander fails to explicitly disclose communication controlling means for setting

information stored in the storage means to set a connection with the external communication

network according to the external communication protocol while controlling the

radiocommunication means to set a connection with the host device according to the

radiocommunication protocol stored in the storage means to control the radiocommunication

means and the external communication means to transfer data between the external

communication network and the host device.

McKinley discloses in figure 1 and 2A, column 3, lines 12-45 and respective portions of

the specification of a PCMCIA (radio) card 118 that may be used with a computer or a mobile

device for a variety of functions. Included within the peripheral function card 118 of figure 1 are

a memory card 122a, which may be configured to communicate with a host device such as a

computer, two I/O controller chips 122b, 122c, adaptor chip, and EEPROM. Furthermore,

McKinley discloses in claims 1 and 2 and in column 7,lines 38 to column 8, lines 43 that the

PCMCIA card has memory storage for storing configuration programming information as

information related to communication network. McKinley further discloses in figure 1 and in

column 5, lines 21 to column 6, lines 34 of controller chips, which enables communication with

a remote computer system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in

the art to modify the teachings of Alexander to include explicit functions, the storage and control

means of a radio card as disclosed by McKinley. One is motivated as such in order for using the

configuration programming information read form the memory storage device to configure the

bridging circuit to bridge a communication path between the internal bus system and one of the

plurality of other bus systems.

Alexander in view of McKinley fails of storing authentication information and disclose of

authenticating means for carrying out an authentication process based on the authentication

information with a server connected to the external network.

Hokkanen discloses in col. 1, lines 10-14, col.2, lines 57-65, col. 4, lines 20-25 and col. 5,

lines 8-52 of a removable subscriber identification module (SIM card) similar to a PCMCIA

radio card that function to store data related to an identification and authentication of a mobile

subscriber. Thus, the SIM storage capability provides facilities to memorize and manage

additional authentication elements related to the mobile subscribers. Therefore, it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the

teachings of Alexander in view of McKinley to incorporate a network interface card including

the authentication for accessing external network as taught by Hokkanen. One is motivated as

such in order to access different systems or networks without the user having to change his/her

user profile when the terminal needs to be changed.

Regarding claims 2 and 6, Alexander discloses in figs. 1 and 3 of the apparatus [multi-

radio bridge 100, see figs. 1 and 3], Alexander discloses in col. 8, lines 20-42 of the multi-radio

bridge apparatus, wherein the information storage means [memory 286] stores mobile telephone

communication protocol for use in connecting to the mobile network [e.g. mobile terminals and

hosts]. ; and

the communication controlling means [central processor for the multi-bridge radio 100,

see col. 5, liens 23-43] sets a relation of connection between the mobile network [wireless

network having mobile terminal 172, fig. 1] and the host device [Host 132, fig. 1] via the

radiocommunication network [see fig. 1] as claim.

Regarding claims 3 and 7, Alexander discloses in col. 8, lines 20-42 of the multi-radio

bridge apparatus, wherein the information storage means [memory 286] stores personal

information of a user that operates the host device [e.g. mobile terminals and hosts]. Alexander,

however fail to disclose the communication controlling means uses the communication setting

information stored in the storage means and the personal information stored in the storage means

to set a relation of connection between the host device and the external communication network.

McKinley discloses wherein the individual information is stored in the storage means as

information related to a user operating the host equipment, and wherein the communication

control means sets the connection between the host equipment and the communication setting

information and the individual information stored in the storage means [see in figure 1 and in

column 7, lines 38 to column 8, lines 43, where RAM stores address ranges, pin configurations,

and status flags related to user operating the host equipment, the new configuration programming

loaded into the EEPROM is then used to reconfigure the adaptor circuit to bridge a

communication path]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art

to modify the teachings of Alexander to include explicit functions, the storage and control means

of a radio card as disclosed by McKinley. One is motivated as such in order for using the

configuration programming information read form the memory storage device to configure the

bridging circuit to bridge a communication path between the internal bus system and one of the

plurality of other bus systems.

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

7.   Claims 4 and 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alexander

and McKinley in view of Hokkanen as applied to claims 1-3 and 5-7 above, and further in view

of Hind (U.S. Patent No. 6,772,331).

Regarding claims 4 and 8, Alexander in view of McKinley fails to explicitly disclose the

apparatus, wherein the storage means stores one of PPP (point to point protocol), IP (Internet

protocol), and TCP (transport control protocol); and the communication controlling means uses

one of the protocols stored in the storage means to set a connection between the host device and

the external communication network and to control the data transfer between the host device and

the external communication network.

Hind discloses teaches column 1, lines 18-22 of a short-range network for securely

transmitting information among wireless devices. Hind disclose a method and a device (radio

within every mobile device as disclosed in column 1, lines 38-54, figure 3) comprising: wired

communication means for providing/receiving data via physical connection means to/from a

mounted host equipment [as disclosed in column 1, lines 38-54 and column 2, lines 10-23 and in

figure 3, where a Blue tooth radio is attached to every mobile device]; short distance radio

communication means for transmitting/receiving data to/from an external communication

network via a short distance radio communication network [as discloses in column 2, lines 10-23

and figure 3, where an access point or wireless device with a Bluetooth radio can attach a

picocell to an enterprise LAN or WAN]. Hind discloses in column 7, lines 46-67 and column 2,

lines 11-23 of the radio module using TCP/IP, the radio module has a memory and discriminates

by using TCP/IP for transmission between host and enterprise WAN. Therefore, it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the

teachings of Alexander and McKinley in view of Hokkanen to include incorporating

transmission between host and external networking using TCP/IP in order to provide connections

over interconnected networks.

8.   Claim 9 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alexander (U.S.

Patent No. 6,272,120) in view of McKinley et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,805,834), hereinafter

McKinley.

Regarding claims 1 and 5, Alexander discloses in **figs. 1 and 3** of a communication

apparatus **[multi-radio bridge 100, see figs. 1 and 3] and method**, comprising:

first radiocommunication means **[multi-radio bridges includes two or more radio**

devices, the first radiocommunication means is one of the two or more radio devices, see

col. 5, lines 8-12 and fig. 3] for sending data to a host device **[host device 132, fig. 1]** and

receiving data from the host device **[host device 132, fig. 1]** via a radio communication network

[via wired backbone network 130, fig. 1];

external radiocommunication means **[multi-radio bridges includes two or more radio**

devices, the second radiocommunication means is second of the two or more radio devices,

see col. 5, lines 8-12 and fig. 3] for connection to an external communication network **[one of**

Bridge A or Bridge B or Bridge C operating in DS or FH system, see fig. 1] outside the

radiocommunication network **[via wired backbone network 130, fig. 1]** to send data to and to

receive data from the external communication network **[via wireless radio network operating**

in DS or FH system, see col. 5, lines 23-50 and fig. 1];

storage means **[memory 286, fig. 3 and col. 8, lines 20-41]** for storing a

radiocommunication protocol **[wired Ethernet protocol, see fig. 1]** for use in sending and

receiving data within the radiocommunication network **[wired backbone network 130, see fig.**

1], an external communication protocol **[FS or DS protocol, see col. 5, lines 23-43 and fig. 1]**

for use in sending and receiving data to and from the external communication network **[via**

wireless radio network operating in DS or FH system, see col. 5, lines 23-50 and fig. 1], and

communication setting information on the external communication network **[memory stores**

program code and information such as where devices are registered from the external

communication network with mobile devices, see col. 8, lines 20-41]; and

Alexander discloses in **col. 5, lines 23-49** of the multi-radio bridge 100 having a central

processor for controlling the radiocommunication means **[first radio of two or more radios, see**

col. 5, lines 23-49] and the external radiocommunication means **[second radio of two or more**

radios, see col. 5, lines 23-49] to transfer data between the external communication network

[external LAN networks, fig. 1] and the host device **[host device 132, fig. 1]** with respective

protocols.

Alexander fails to explicitly disclose communication controlling means for setting

information stored in the storage means to set a connection with the external communication

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radiocommunication means to set a connection with the host device according to the

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means and the external communication means to transfer data between the external

communication network and the host device.

McKinley discloses in figure 1 and 2A, column 3, lines 12-45 and respective portions of

the specification of a PCMCIA (radio) card 118 that may be used with a computer or a mobile

device for a variety of functions. Included within the peripheral function card 118 of figure 1 are

a memory card 122a, which may be configured to communicate with a host device such as a

computer, two I/O controller chips 122b, 122c, adaptor chip, and EEPROM. Furthermore,

McKinley discloses in claims 1 and 2 and in column 7,lines 38 to column 8, lines 43 that the

PCMCIA card has memory storage for storing configuration programming information as

information related to communication network. McKinley further discloses in figure 1 and in

column 5, lines 21 to column 6, lines 34 of controller chips, which enables communication with

a remote computer system. It is apparent in the art and according to the teachings above that a

computer or a mobile without a PCMCIA (radio) card don't not have the external

communication protocol and the communication setting information stored for communication to

external networks. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art to

modify the teachings of Alexander to include explicit functions, the storage and control means of

a radio card as disclosed by McKinley. One is motivated as such in order for using the

configuration programming information read form the memory storage device to configure the

bridging circuit to bridge a communication path between the internal bus system and one of the

plurality of other bus systems.

9.   Claims 4 and 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alexander

and McKinley in view of Hokkanen as applied to claims 1-3 and 5-7 above, and further in view

of Hind (U.S. Patent No. 6,772,331).

        Regarding claim 10, Alexander in view of McKinley discloses of implementation in a

wireless local area network system. Alexander in view of McKinley fails to disclose of short-

range communication network is a Bluetooth network. Hind discloses the short-range

communication network is a Bluetooth network [as disclosed in column 1, lines 38-54 and

column 2, lines 10-23 and in figure 3, where a Blue tooth radio is attached to every mobile

device]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of

the invention to modify the teachings of Alexander in view of McKinley to include the teaching

of the short-range communication network as Bluetooth network since Bluetooth network

represents a network of local area, which operates using similar RF protocols.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Chirag G. Shah whose telephone number is 571-272-3144. The

examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Doris To can be reached on 571-272-7682. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

cgs
September 18, 2006

Chirag G. Shah
Patent Examiner, 2616